§ 779.317 Partial list of establishments lacking "retail concept."

There are types of establishments in industries where it is not readily apparent whether a retail concept exists and whether or not the exemption can apply. It, therefore, is not possible to give a complete list of the types of establishments that have no retail concept. It is possible, however, to give a partial list of establishments to which the retail concept does not apply. This list is as follows:

- Accounting firms.
- Adjustment and credit bureaus and collection agencies (Mitchell v. Rogers d.b.a. Commercial Credit Bureau, 138 F. Supp. 214 (D. Hawaii); Mill v. United States Credit Bureau, 1 WH Cases 878, 5 Labor Cases par. 60,992 (S.D.Calif.).
- Advertising agencies including billboard advertising.
- Air-conditioning and heating systems contractors.
- Aircraft and aeronautical equipment; establishments engaged in the business of dealing in.
- Airplane crop dusting, spraying and seeding firms.
- Airports, airport servicing firms and fixed base operators.
- Ambulance service companies.
- Apartment houses.
- Armored car companies.
- Art; commercial art firms.
- Auto-wreckers' and junk dealers' establishments (Bracy v. Lumay, 138 F. 2d 8 (CA-4); Edwards v. South Side Auto Parts (Mo. App.) 180 SW 2d 1015. (These typically sell for resale.)
- Automatic vending machinery; establishments engaged in the business of dealing in.
- Banks (both commercial and savings).
- Barber and beauty parlor establishments.
- Blue printing and photostating establishments.
- Booking agencies for actors and concert artists.
- Bottling and bottling equipment and canning machinery; establishments engaged in the business of dealing in.
- Broadcasting companies.
- Brokers, custom house; freight brokers; insurance brokers, stock or commodity brokers.
- Building and loan associations.
- Building contractors.
- Burglar alarms; establishments engaged in furnishing, installing and repairing for commercial establishments (Walling v. Thompson, 65 F. Supp. 686 (S.D. Calif.).
- Burial associations (Gilreath v. Daniel (C.A. 8), 19 WH Cases 370).
- Butchers' equipment; establishments engaged in the business of dealing in.
- Chambers of Commerce.
- Chemical equipment; establishments engaged in the business of dealing in.
- Clubs and fraternal organizations with a select or restricted membership.
- Common carrier stations and terminals.
- Construction contractors.
- Contract Post Offices.
- Credit companies, including small loan and personal loan companies (Mitchell v. Kentucky Finance Co., 359 U.S. 290).
- Credit rating agencies.
- Dentists' offices.
- Dentists' supply and equipment establishments.
- Detective agencies.
- Doctors' offices.
- Dry cleaners (see 95 Cong. Rec., p. 12503 and § 779.337 (b) of this part).
- Drydock companies.
- Drydock.
- Dye houses, commercial (Walling v. Kerr, 47 F. Supp. 852 (E.D. Pa.).
- Duplicating, addressing, mailing, mail listings, and letter stuffing establishments (Goldberg v. Roberts d.b.a. Typing and Mailing Unlimited, 15 WH Cases 100, 42 L.C. par. 31,126 (CA-9); Durkin v. Shone, 112 F. Supp. 375 (E.D. Tenn.); Hunsley v. Hoover Letters, 44 N.Y. St. 2d 398 (City Ct. N.Y. 1944).
Wage and Hour Division, Labor

§779.317

Educational institutions (for express exclusion see §779.337(b)).


Factors.


Flying schools.

Gambling establishments.

Geological surveys; firms engaged in making.

Heating and air conditioning systems contractors.

Hospital equipment (such as operating instruments, X-ray machines, operating tables, etc.); establishments engaged in the business of dealing in. Insurance; mutual, stock and fraternal benefit, including insurance brokers, agents, and claims adjustment offices.

Income tax return preparers.

Investment counseling firms.

Jewelers’ equipment; establishments engaged in the business of dealing in.

Job efficiency checking and rating; establishments engaged in the business of supplying.

Labor unions.

Laboratory equipment; establishments engaged in the business of dealing in.

Landscaping contractors.

Laundries (see 95 Cong. Rec. p. 12503 and §779.337(b) of this part).

Laundry; establishments engaged in the business of dealing in commercial laundry equipment.

Lawyers’ offices.

Legal concerns engaged in compiling and distributing information regarding legal developments.

License and legal document service firms.

Loan offices (see credit companies).

Loft buildings or office buildings, concerns engaged in renting and maintenance of (Durbin v. Walling, 316 U.S. 517; State-ment of Senator Holland, 95 Cong. Rec., p. 12506).

Machinery and equipment, including tools—establishments engaged in selling or servicing of construction, mining, manufacturing and industrial machinery, equipment and tools (Roland Electric Co. v. Walling, 326 U.S. 637; Guess v. Montague, 140 F. 2d 500 (CA–4); cf. Walling v. Thompson, 65 F. Supp. 686 (S.D. Calif.)).


Medical and dental clinics.

Medical and dental laboratories.

Medical and dental laboratory supplies; establishments engaged in the business of dealing in.

Messenger; firms engaged in furnishing commercial messenger service (Walling v. Allied Messenger Service, 47 F. Supp. 773 (S.D.N.Y.)).

Newspaper and magazine publishers.

Oil well drilling; companies engaged in contract oil well drilling.

Oil well surveying firms (Straughn v. Schlumberger Well Surveying Corp., 72 F. Supp. 511 (S.D. Tex.)).

Packaging companies engaged in slaughtering livestock (Walling v. Peoples Packing Co., 132 F. 2d 236 (CA–10)).

Painting contractors.

Pharmacists’ supplies; establishments engaged in the business of dealing in.

Photography, commercial, establishments engaged in.

Plumbers’ equipment; establishments engaged in the business of dealing in.

Plumbing contractors.

Press clipping bureaus.

Printers’ and lithographers’ supplies; establishments engaged in the business of dealing in.

Printing and binding establishments (Casa Buildridge, Inc. v. Mitchell, 214 F. 2d 703 (CA–1)).


Quarris (Walling v. Partee, 3 WH Cases 543, 7 Labor Cases, par. 61,721 (M.D. Tenn.)).

Radio and television broadcasting stations and studios.

Ready-mix concrete suppliers.

Real estate companies.

Roofing contractors.

Schools (except schools for mentally or physically handicapped or gifted children): (All now excluded, see §779.337(b)).

School supply distributors.

Security dealers.

Sheet metal contractors.

Ship equipment, commercial; establishments engaged in the business of dealing in.

Shopping analysts services.

Siding and insulation contractors.

Sign-painting shops.

Special trade contractors (construction industry).

Stamp and coupon redemption stores.

Statistical reporting, business and financial data; establishments engaged in furnishing.
§ 779.318  Characteristics and examples of retail or service establishments.

(a) Typically a retail or service establishment is one which sells goods or services to the general public. It serves the everyday needs of the community in which it is located. The retail or service establishment performs a function in the business organization of the Nation which is at the very end of the stream of distribution, disposing in small quantities of the products and skills of such organization and does not take part in the manufacturing process. (See, however, the discussion of section 13(a)(4) in §§779.346 to 779.350.) Such an establishment sells to the general public its food and drink. It sells to such public its clothing and its furniture, its automobiles, its radios and refrigerators, its coal and its lumber, and other goods, and performs incidental services on such goods when necessary. It provides the general public its repair services and other services for the comfort and convenience of such public in the course of its daily living. Illustrative of such establishments are: Grocery stores, hardware stores, clothing stores, coal dealers, furniture stores, restaurants, hotels, watch repair establishments, barber shops, and other such local establishments.

(b) The legislative history of the section 13(a)(2) exemption for certain retail or service establishments shows that Congress also intended that the retail exemption extend in some measure beyond consumer goods and services to embrace certain products almost never purchased for family or noncommercial use. A precise line between such articles and those which can never be sold at retail cannot be drawn. But a few characteristics of items like small trucks and farm implements may offer some guidance; their use is very widespread as is that of consumer goods; and they are frequently used in commercial activities of limited scope. The list of strictly commercial items whose sale can be deemed retail is very small and a determination as to the application of the retail exemption in specific cases would depend upon the consideration of all the circumstances relevant to the situation. (Idaho Sheet Metal Works,